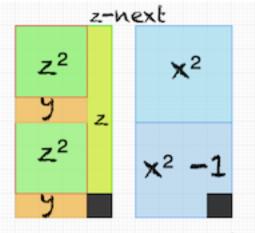
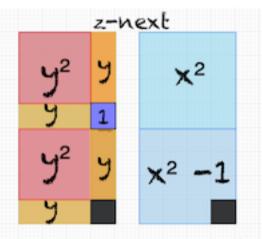
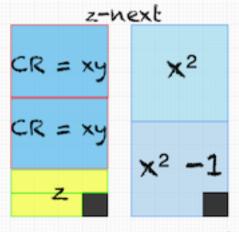
The simple Geometry of forming the "next" z

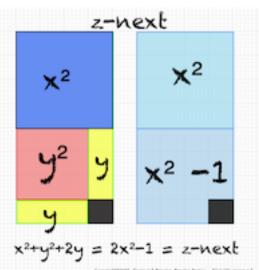


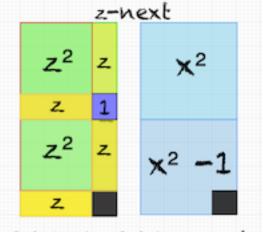
2z2+2y+z = 2x2-1 = z-next ATAMPS-previous



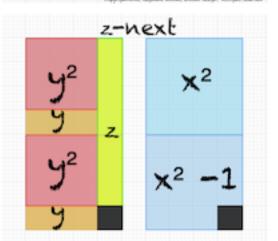
2y2+4y+1 = 2x2-1 = z-next



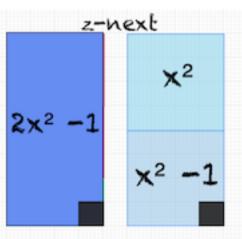




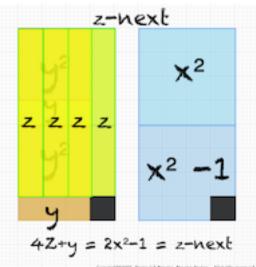
2z2+4z+1 = 2x2-1 = z-next 2"2MPS-previous, 22previous-2



2y2+2y+z = 2x2-1 = z-next

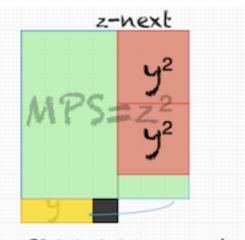


 $2x^2 - 1 = 2x^2 - 1 = z - next$

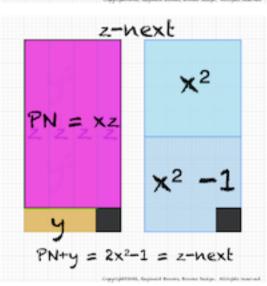


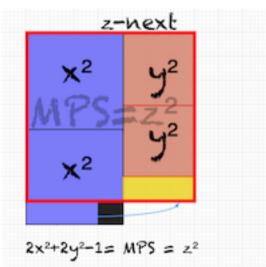
z-next Z² \mathbf{X}^2 y 4 1 z² ч $x^2 - 1$

222+4y+1 = 2x2-1 = z-next



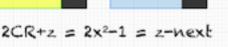
MPS-2y2= 2x2-1 = z-next

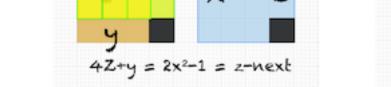




 Mp^2 = Mersenne Prime Square = $MPS = z^2$ OC = ODD Complement rectangle to PN = yz x^2 = Perfect Number Square







Mp = Mersenne Prime = $z = 2^{p} - 1 = x + y$ PN = Perfect Number = xz $x = 2^{p-1}$ = short side of PN rectangle y = x-1 = short side of OC rectangle $Mp^2 = PN + OC = xz + yz = z^2$ CR = Complement Rectangle = xy 2^{n} = exponential power of 2, where n = 1,2,3,..., e.i. 2^{n} = 1–2–4–8–16... Σ of 2^{n} = 1–3–7–15–31–..., the difference (Δ) = 2–4–8–16–...